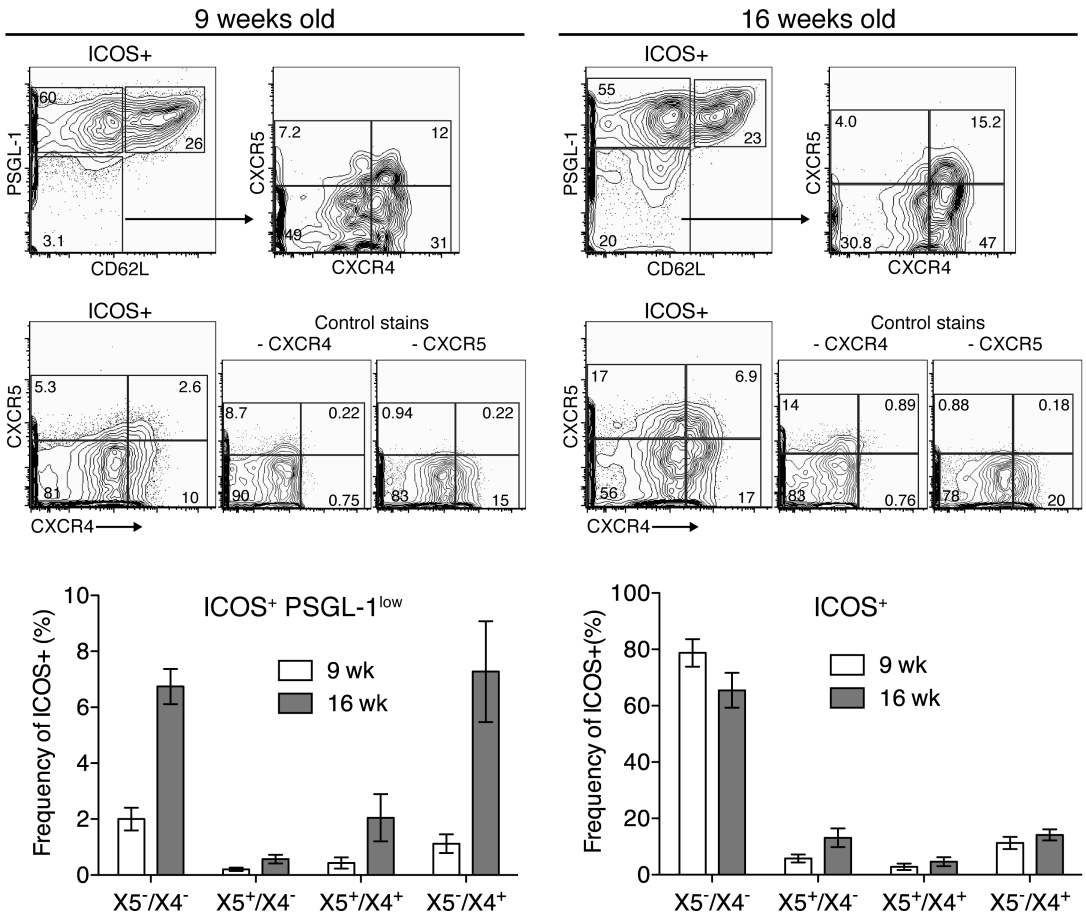
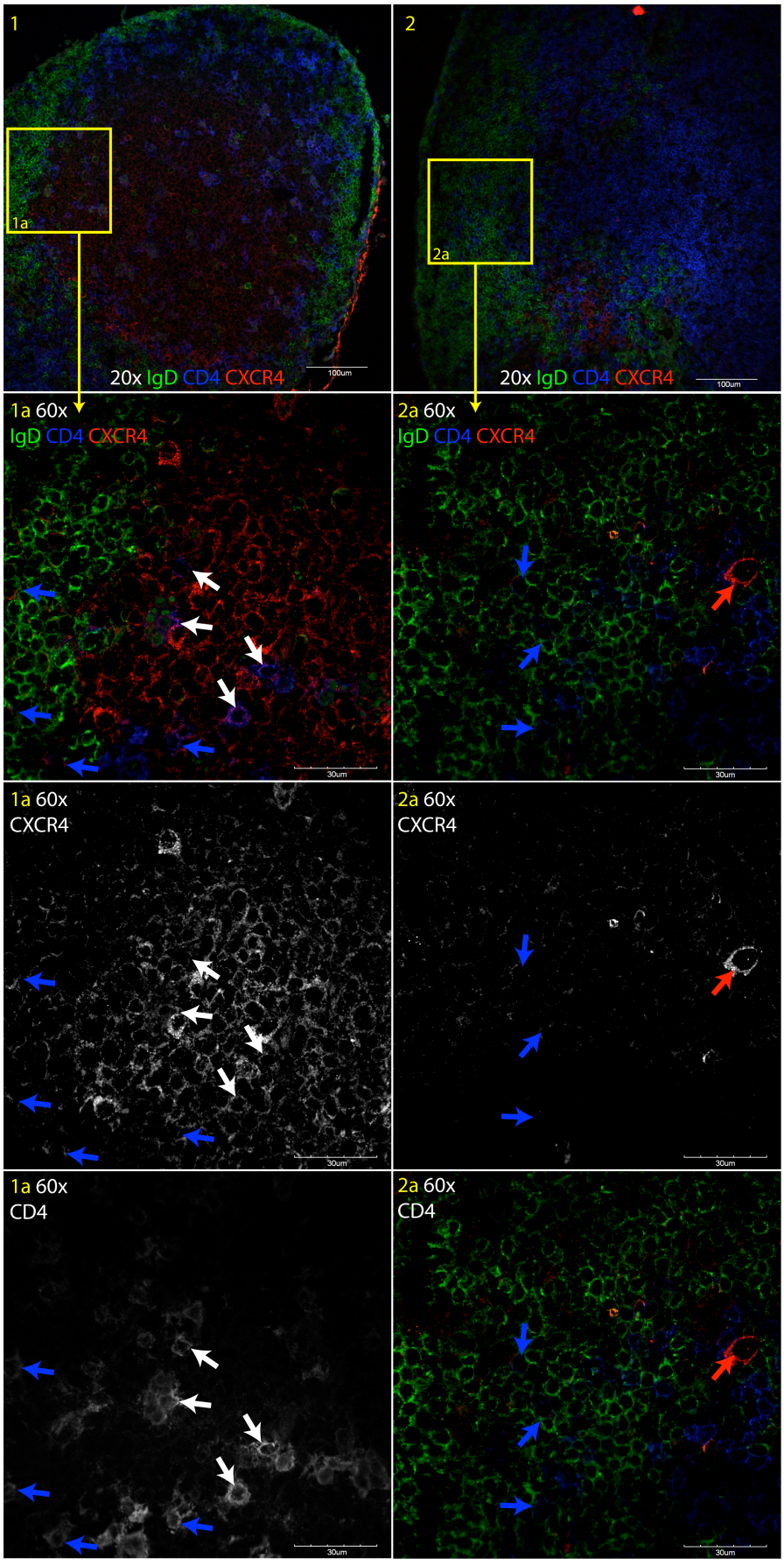


Supplemental Figure 1. Large frequencies of X5-/X4+ T cells form in an autoimmune prone mouse model related to Figure 2. Spleen cells from 9 and 16 weeks old MRL/MpJ-Fas^{lpr} were analyzed by FACS as described in Figure 2 for the presence of ICOS+ CD62L- PSGL-1^{low} CXCR5- CXCR4+ T cells. (Top) Shown are representative 5% contour plots. Bar charts indicate mean frequencies +/- SD of the indicated T cell populations at 9 (white) and 16 (gray) weeks of age among ICOS+ cells (n=4 per group). Note the strong presence of ICOS+ CXCR5+ CXCR4+ T cells in this autoimmune-prone strain, a population nearly absent in influenza-infected mice (compare to Fig. 2).


1
1a
20x IgD CD4 CXCR4
100um
2
2a
20x IgD CD4 CXCR4
100um
1a 60x
IgD CD4 CXCR4
30um
2a 60x
IgD CD4 CXCR4
30um
1a 60x
CXCR4
30um
2a 60x
CXCR4
30um
1a 60x
CD4
30um
2a 60x
CD4
30um

Supplemental Figure 2. CXCR4 expression is colocalized to CD4+ T cells in germinal centers but not primary follicles related to Figure 5. The mediastinal lymph node from a BALB/c mouse infected for 10 days with Influenza A/Mem71 were frozen, cut and stained as in Figure 5. Shown are laser scanning confocal images from a germinal center (1, 1a, left panels, one of five images) or a primary B cell follicle (2, 2a right panels, one of three images). Yellow boxes on 20x images (top row) indicate the area shown in the following 60x images. Second row, overlay image, third row, CXCR4 alone, bottom row CD4 alone. White arrows point out $CD4^{+}CXCR4^{+}$ (T_{GC}) cells within the IgD^{-} $CXCR5^{+}$ germinal center, while blue arrows point out $CD4^{+}CXCR4^{-}$ cells (non-germinal center CD4), and red arrows indicate $CD4^{-}CXCR4^{+}$ cells (non-CD4 T cells).